1	STEPHEN P. BERZON (#46540) sberzon@altshulerberzon.com LINDA LYE (#215584) llye@altshulerberzon.com CLAIRE P. PRESTEL (#235649) cprestel@altshulerberzon.com Altshuler Berzon LLP 177 Post Street, Suite 300 San Francisco, CA 94108	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	Telephone: (415) 421-7151 Facsimile: (415) 362-8064	
7	(Admitted to Practice <i>Pro Hac Vice</i> ) elizabeth.ginsburg@alpa.org Air Line Pilots Association, International 535 Herndon Parkway	
8		
9		
10	Herndon, VA 20172-1169 Telephone: (703) 481-2424	
11	Facsimile: (703) 481-2478	
12	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
14		
15	SKYWEST PILOTS ALPA ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, et al.,	) CASE No. C-07-2688 CRB
16	Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
17	VS.	CHANGE TIME RE: DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO TRANSFER VENUE
		AND PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
18	SKYWEST AIRLINES, INC.,	) PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION
19	Defendant.	) )
20		
21	Plaintiffs oppose Defendant SkyWest Airlines, Inc.'s ("SkyWest's") motion to change time.	
22	Defendant's effort to delay the preliminary injunction hearing in this case is remarkable in light of	
23	its vigorous complaint that it would suffer great prejudice if the hearing were not held by Thursday,	
24	May 31, 2007. Now that the Court has twice rejected SkyWest's arguments on the merits of	
25	Plaintiffs' application for a temporary restraining order, SkyWest has decided that it would prefer to	
26	litigate the preliminary injunction motion before a different District Court Judge and claims	
27	prejudice if the preliminary injunction schedule, which was painstakingly agreed to by all parties in	
28	open court on May 24, 2007, is <i>not</i> delayed. The Court should not countenance Defendant's judge	
	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO CHANGE TIME RE: DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO TRANSFER VENUE AND PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, CASE No. C-07-2688 CRB	

shopping and inconsistent claims of prejudice.

For these reasons, the abbreviated briefing schedule and May 31, 2007 hearing date for the preliminary injunction should be maintained, and Plaintiffs should subsequently be allowed reasonable time to brief and obtain declarations on the transfer issue. If, however, the Court is at all inclined to delay the scheduled preliminary injunction hearing, SkyWest's proposed alternative schedule creates irreconcilable conflicts with Plaintiffs' counsel's schedules as described more fully below. The only available alternative that will not severely prejudice Plaintiffs is for the Court to set the preliminary injunction hearing during the week of July 2, 2007 and for SkyWest to stipulate to continue the TRO in effect until the preliminary injunction motion is resolved.

## I. SKYWEST'S MOTION TO SHORTEN TIME IS AN IMPROPER ATTEMPT TO JUDGE SHOP AND IS NOT SUPPORTED BY ANY SHOWING OF "SIGNIFICANT HARM OR PREJUDICE."

SkyWest's attempt to have its transfer motion heard before Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion is a blatant attempt to "judge shop." Now that this Court has ruled against SkyWest twice on Plaintiffs' application for a temporary restraining order, SkyWest is attempting to have the merits of Plaintiffs' injunction motion heard by a different District Court Judge – notwithstanding SkyWest's earlier assurances that it could easily prepare for a Thursday, May 31, 2007 San Francisco hearing, and its initial request that the hearing be scheduled *even earlier* than Thursday. <sup>1</sup>

Given its earlier assurances, SkyWest cannot possibly demonstrate the "significant harm or prejudice" required to change time under Local Rule 6–3. SkyWest not only assured the Court on May 24, 2007 that it could prepare for a preliminary injunction hearing in San Francisco on May 31, it represented that it would be prejudiced by *any* delay in the preliminary injunction hearing. SkyWest even expressed great concern about the 18 hour difference between holding the hearing on the afternoon of May 30th or the morning of May 31st. SkyWest's inconsistent and shifting claims of prejudice belie any claim that it will suffer such "substantial harm or prejudice" unless its motion

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> SkyWest's motion to change time also does not comply with the Local Rules. SkyWest proposed a different schedule to Plaintiffs' counsel during the parties' exchanges. *Compare* Spagat Decl. Ex. A *with* Def.'s Mot. to Change Time at 1. SkyWest never sought a stipulation to the schedule it now proposes, notwithstanding the clear requirement in Local Rule 6-3 that it do so. *See* Local Rule 6-3(a)(2).

is granted. Local Rule 6-3(a)(3).

Although SkyWest suggests in its motion papers that going forward with the hearing on Thursday in San Francisco could result in cancelled or delayed flights, it has not provided any evidence that tends to support this speculation.<sup>2</sup> Only *one* of Plaintiffs' witnesses was scheduled to fly for SkyWest on Wednesday or Thursday of this week, and only one was scheduled for reserve duty. *See* Decl. of Linda Lye ¶3; *contra* Decl. of Todd Emerson ¶15 (suggesting that SkyWest has to replace five pilot witnesses). Those two witnesses have already been released from duty, and SkyWest makes no specific claim in its papers that any flights will be delayed or canceled as a result. Lye Decl. ¶5. SkyWest also keeps pilots on "reserve," which means that they must be available as replacement staff for flights on very short notice (1½ to 2 hours). *Id*. ¶6. It is typical for airlines to keep 8% of their pilots on reserve. *Id*. Further, some SkyWest pilots are generally kept on "ready reserve," which means that they are actually sitting in airport crew lounges, ready to staff flights immediately if necessary. *See* Lye Decl. ¶6. Finally, SkyWest has the option of calling pilots who are on their days off and having them come in to work on a voluntary basis. This practice is known as "junior manning." *Id*. SkyWest therefore has many options available to it to fill in slots if a pilot becomes unable to work an assigned shift.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> SkyWest also contends that it suffers prejudice because "[f]lying company personnel to San Francisco" takes seats from the paying public. *See* Emerson Decl. ¶14. SkyWest does not provide *any* specific evidence that any of its witnesses have taken seats that would otherwise have been purchased by a member of the public.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> SkyWest other claims of prejudice are even less persuasive. SkyWest asserts prejudice based on the fact that "Plaintiffs chose the timing of this action." *See* Def.'s Mot. to Change Time (Doc. No. 48) at 4:17-18. In every action that is filed, however, the plaintiff chooses the timing. That alone does not constitute substantial prejudice to the defendant, any more than the mere filing of the lawsuit.

SkyWest also asserts obliquely that its motion to change time should be granted because otherwise the procedural posture will be unnecessarily complicated when "the parties . . . re-litigate the effect of this Court's ruling in the on-going proceedings." *Id.* at 4:24-27. It is unclear what SkyWest means by this, other than that it intends to try for a second bite at the apple if it succeeds in transferring this case to what it views as a more favorable District Court forum.

## 1 2

II. AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY PREJUDICE PLAINTIFFS, INCONVENIENCE THEIR WITNESSES, FRUSTRATE THE PURPOSES OF THE VENUE TRANSFER STATUTE, AND INTERFERE WITH THE SCHEDULE IN THIS CASE.

Granting SkyWest's request to shorten time will significantly inconvenience Plaintiffs and frustrate the purposes of the venue transfer statute, 28 U.S.C. §1404(a).

After the Thursday morning TRO hearing on May 24, 2007, all of Plaintiffs' witnesses adjusted their work- or family-schedules to make themselves available for the Thursday, May 31st preliminary injunction hearing. Most of Plaintiffs' witnesses will arrive in San Francisco *today*, Tuesday the 29th, for witness preparation, and Plaintiffs' Washington, D.C. counsel arrived late yesterday, May 28. Lye Decl. ¶7–8.

The venue transfer statute directs the Court to take into account the convenience to parties and witnesses. 28 U.S.C. §1404(a). Here, it would greatly *inconvenience* Plaintiffs, their witnesses, and their counsel to require them to leave San Francisco once they have already arrived, to repurchase travel tickets, and to change their work and family schedules *again* after having already changed them to accommodate SkyWest's earlier contention that a full-scale evidentiary hearing should be held here no later than May 31st.<sup>4</sup>

In addition, Plaintiffs and their counsel are fully occupied preparing for the previously scheduled evidentiary hearing and will have 24 hours to research and draft their reply brief, which is due on Wednesday, May 30th. An order requiring them simultaneously to brief, obtain declarations for, and argue the entirely separate issues raised by SkyWest's transfer motion will greatly compromise their ability to prepare their reply papers and prepare a number of witnesses for the preliminary injunction hearing, *id.* ¶9, which both sides described as critical to the case during the Court hearing on May 24, 2007.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Although SkyWest's counsel informed Plaintiff's counsel on the afternoon of Friday, May 25, 2007, that it might seek to file a motion to transfer venue on shortened time, SkyWest did not file the motion to change time until the evening of Sunday, May 27, and Plaintiffs needed to prepare for this case and make travel arrangements based on the Court-ordered schedule in effect.

Finally, an order granting SkyWest's request that its transfer motion be heard before 1 2 Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion could easily *frustrate* the "interest of justice," rather than 3 serve it. 28 U.S.C. §1404(a). In the unlikely event that SkyWest is successful in transferring the case, it will likely argue that Plaintiffs' TRO cannot continue in effect under the Norris-LaGuardia 4 5 Act's time limit pending the new Court's preliminary injunction hearing. See 29 U.S.C. §107; see 6 also Def.'s Mot. to Change Time at 1 (agreeing to continue the TRO in effect only until the earlier 7 of this Court's preliminary injunction hearing or June 8, 2007). If SkyWest were to succeed with 8 this argument, it would effectively circumvent this Court's TRO and prompt setting of the 9 preliminary injunction hearing and leave Plaintiffs and other pilots without a remedy or any other 10 protection pending the new Court's scheduled hearing on the preliminary injunction. Contra Arcamuzi v. Continental Air Lines, Inc., 819 F.2d 935, 938–39 (9th Cir. 1987) (courts have a "duty" 11 12 to protect RLA expressive and associational rights when called upon to do so, and harm to those 13 rights is irreparable). Under the "interest of justice" standard, this is reason enough to deny 14 SkyWest's motion to change time.

## III. SKYWEST'S TRANSFER MOTION IS MERITLESS.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

In any event, SkyWest's underlying venue transfer motion is meritless. We touch only on the main reasons why this is so, and will address these issues more fully in our opposition brief, at such time as the Court orders. The touchstone of SkyWest's transfer motion is that because SkyWest is headquartered in Utah, it would be more convenient for *SkyWest* to litigate this case at home. Under Defendant's theory, no nationwide corporation that purposefully injects itself into foreign states would ever have to litigate in a judicial district other than where it is headquartered. This defendant-centric view of the venue transfer statute is not the law.

As a threshold matter, Defendant does not dispute that venue is proper in this judicial district. *See* 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), (c) (venue is proper in any judicial district where a defendant resides; a defendant corporation resides in any judicial district in which it is subject to personal jurisdiction). A quick review of SkyWest's web site – <a href="www.skywest.com">www.skywest.com</a> – shows that the company does a large amount of business here, more than sufficient to demonstrate the requisite "minimum contacts." Contrary to the express representation of SkyWest's Assistant General Counsel Patricia

Stambelos at the hearing on May 24, 2007, SkyWest crews *are* domiciled in San Francisco. *See* Lye Decl. ¶10& Exh. 2. San Francisco is actually a SkyWest "hub," and the airline also has a "maintenance base" here. *See id.* In fact, SkyWest makes 114 scheduled daily departures from San Francisco International Airport ("SFO"). *See id.* 

SkyWest's motion to transfer is also without merit under 28 U.S.C. §1404(a) (authorizing transfer "[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in interest of justice"). "The defendant must make a strong showing of inconvenience to warrant upsetting the plaintiff's choice of forum."

Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co., 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986); E. & J. Gallo Winery v. F. & P. S.p.A., 899 F.Supp. 465, 466 (E.D. Cal. 1994) ("Unless the balance of convenience is strongly in favor of the defendant, plaintiff's choice of forum should not, or should rarely, be disturbed."). "Section 1404(a) provides for transfer to a more convenient forum, not to a forum likely to prove equally convenient or inconvenient." Van Dusen v. Barrack, 376 U.S. 612, 645-46 (1964). It is inappropriate to transfer a case where "[t]he transfer would merely shift rather than eliminate the inconvenience." Decker, 805 F.2d at 843.

It is well-established that the plaintiff's choice of forum is entitled to "significant weight." *Robinson Corp. v. Auto-Owners Ins. Co.*, 304 F.Supp.2d 1232, 1243 (D. Haw. 2003); *see also Decker Coal Co.*, 805 F.2d at 843; *E. & J. Gallo Winery*, 899 F.Supp. at 466. Plaintiffs chose this forum, and it is clearly more convenient for them and for their witnesses than Salt Lake City. A plurality (four) of the nine individual pilot Plaintiffs reside in California, with the residences of the remaining five pilots scattered across four states (Colorado, Illinois, Utah, and Idaho). Lye Decl. ¶12. Two of the five Plaintiffs who are testifying at the upcoming evidentiary hearing reside in California; only one resides in Utah. *Id.* ¶13.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Although SkyWest contends vaguely that "most or all" of its anticipated witnesses either

28 Iflying its witnesses to San Francisco.

live in or are domiciled in Utah, SkyWest has never identified any specific witnesses so its vague assertion cannot be tested. Given SkyWest's careful wording, it could also turn out that *none* of its witnesses actually live in Utah, as opposed to being "domiciled" there for SkyWest's purposes. *Cf.* Lye Decl. ¶12–13 (providing information about specific, identified Plaintiffs and witnesses). In any event, since SkyWest is an airline, it is hard pressed to argue that it would have substantial difficulty

1 | 2 | Ca | 3 | rig | 4 | Ca | 5 | Ca | tha

Plaintiffs' choice of their home state also overlaps with Defendant's strong connection to California and with evidence that Defendant has repeatedly violated pilots' Railway Labor Act rights in California and at SFO specifically. According to its website, SkyWest has more hubs in California than in any other state. See id. ¶10. SkyWest flies in and out of more airports in California than in any other state. Id. SkyWest flies more flights from California on a daily basis than it flies from Salt Lake City. Id. ¶11. SkyWest has more crew domiciles in California (nine of 16 total) than in any other state, with Colorado (host to two crew domiciles) coming in a distant second. Id. ¶10. California is also host to more maintenance bases (five) than any other state. See id. ¶10 & Exh. 2.

One of the key allegations in Plaintiffs' complaint is that SkyWest prevents pilots from wearing ALPA lanyards while flying. *See* Compl. ¶25–28. Given that there are more daily SkyWest flights from California than from Utah, SkyWest's illegal conduct in prohibiting ALPA lanyards clearly has a significant impact in and strong connection to California. A second key allegation in Plaintiffs' complaint is that SkyWest removes ALPA-related material from crew lounges in airports. *See id.* ¶30–34. Given that SkyWest flies from 26 airports in California, but from only 2 in Utah, SkyWest's illegal conduct in removing ALPA related material from crew lounges also clearly has a significant impact and strong connection to California.

Finally, it is important to note that SkyWest has engaged in the type of illegal conduct alleged in Plaintiffs' complaint in this judicial district. Captain Clinton Weichers, who resides and is domiciled within the Northern District, has repeatedly seen material posted by SkyWest's illegal company union (SAPA) in SFO, including as recently as May 27, 2007. *See* Decl. of Clinton Weichers ¶3; *see also id.* (stating that he has seen SAPA materials posted in other California airports as well); Amended TRO Ex. A (listing Capt. Weichers as a public member of the SkyWest Pilots Organizing Committee). Captain Weichers has also repeatedly attempted to post ALPA-related materials in the SAPA crew room at SFO, but the materials he posts quickly "disappear" even though other, non-work related materials remain. Weichers Decl. ¶4; *see also id.* ¶5 (stating that this has happened at other California airports as well). On one occasion, Captain Weichers attempted to deliver ALPA materials to another pilot by placing them in his SFO mailbox, only to

learn later that the intended recipient never received the materials. *Id.* ¶6. Captain Weichers was also instructed to remove his ALPA lanyard by a Chief Pilot within California, and he has only recently begun wearing his lanyard again following entry of the Court's TRO. *Id.* ¶7.

This case, by its nature – pilots seeking to organize an airline that operates in multiple states – necessarily involves some dispersal of parties and witnesses, and for that reason, it is unlikely that there is any single forum that is clearly "more convenient." *Van Dusen,* 376 U.S. at 645–46. Given that the Northern District of California is Plaintiffs' chosen forum, that Defendant has more hubs in California than in Utah, and that Defendant has violated pilots' rights in this district, granting Defendant's motion would merely "shift rather than eliminate" any inconvenience from hearing this matter in Plaintiffs' chosen forum. *Decker,* 805 F.2d at 843.

## IV. SKYWEST'S PROPOSED SCHEDULE CREATES IRRECONCILABLE CONFLICTS FOR PLAINTIFFS.

SkyWest proposes that its venue motion be heard on June 4, 2007 and that the hearing on Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion be continued to June 7, 2007. This schedule creates irreconcilable conflicts for Plaintiffs' counsel.

It will be critical for Stephen Berzon to attend the hearing on Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. Mr. Berzon is Plaintiffs' lead litigation counsel, and he will prepare and examine most of Plaintiffs' witnesses and present legal argument at the preliminary injunction hearing. *See* Lye Decl. ¶14. Mr. Berzon is unavailable from June 6, 2007 through June 11, 2007 due to a long-planned family trip in Hawaii. *Id*.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>23 | 4</sup> v a a v a 25 | c

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs' other litigation attorney, Linda Lye, is also unavailable for a hearing from June 4, 2007 through June 6, 2007. Ms. Lye has a previously-scheduled arbitration on June 6, 2007 that will require substantial preparation on June 4 and 5, 2007, including witness preparation. The arbitration involves a complex question of contract interpretation and fifteen years of past practice under a collective bargaining agreement. Ms. Lye is representing the union, which filed a policy grievance on behalf of the entire, 5,000 person bargaining unit at a major manufacturing facility in Northern California. The dispute affects the sick leave rights of the entire unit, and potentially tens of millions of dollars in sick leave benefits are at stake. The arbitration was very difficult to schedule and cannot be deferred without causing substantial disruption to relations between the company and the union and further harm to the many employees who have already lost their sick leave benefits under the company policy being challenged in the arbitration. *See* Lye Decl. ¶17.

It will also be critical for Elizabeth Ginsburg of the ALPA legal department to be present for 1 2 the transfer and preliminary injunction hearings. As the Court may have observed during the 3 hearing on Thursday, May 24th, Ms. Ginsburg is the attorney most familiar with the underlying 4 facts, with ALPA's and the SkyWest pilots' organizing efforts, and with the significant and 5 irreparable harm that will result if Plaintiffs are not granted relief. Ms. Ginsburg needs to be in 6 Washington, D.C. from June 4 through June 7 for events related to her daughter's graduation from 7 high school on June 5. See Lye Decl. ¶¶15–16. In addition, Ms. Ginsburg has planned and paid for 8 a cruise vacation to Alaska with her children that is scheduled for June 14, 2007 through June 27, 9 2007. Id. ¶16. On June 28 and June 29, she has family obligations related to the disposition of her late mother's estate. *Id*. 10 These significant scheduling conflicts make SkyWest's June 4th and June 7th hearing dates 11 12 unworkable for Plaintiffs. If the Court is at all inclined to change time, the only viable alternative is to schedule hearing(s) on the preliminary injunction and venue motions for the week of July 2, 13 14 2007, with a stipulation from SkyWest extending the TRO in effect until Plaintiffs' preliminary 15 injunction motion is resolved. Otherwise, Plaintiffs are prepared to proceed as scheduled with the 16 preliminary injunction hearing on May 31, 2007, and to brief and argue the motion to transfer in accordance with the schedule set forth in the Local Rules. 17 18 Dated: May 29, 2007 Respectfully submitted 19

STEPHEN P. BERZON LINDA LYE

CLAIRE P. PRESTEL Altshuler Berzon LLP

ELIZABETH GINSBURG Air Line Pilots Association, International

by: \s\Stephen P. Berzon
Stephen P. Berzon

9

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

2627

21

22

23

24

25